

Henry. Cape Henry collections would have been cited had they been definitely referable to land now within the park.

4. That I did not cite any of the collections in the Gray Herbarium is partly because of Fernald's own suggestion. On my visit to that herbarium specifically for the purpose of studying these plants I found it impossible to determine the exact localities from the label information on the sheets observed. In bringing this to the attention of Fernald, he indicated that he had not been aware of park boundaries while in the field, and could no longer locate his stations with sufficient preciseness for my purpose.

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[Kearney's map and lucid discussion show that he knew the location of Cape Henry, The Desert and the northeast side of Broad Bay. His many records from those areas are clearly from within the area shown on Egler's map of the Park. Had the author of the Check List cared to spend the several days necessary to hunt out the specimens in the Gray Herbarium, by means of a record of the identifications made available to him, those from within his area (all clearly labeled as from Cape Henry, The Desert, etc. and with habitats noted) could readily have been found and their identifications and exact localities noted. Had he taken the trouble to look up any of them he would have found the data sufficient. That was his responsibility.—M. L. F.]

DEVELOPMENT OF A LEAFY AXIS UPON THE CONES OF A TAMARACK.—A tamarack, *Larix laricina*, bearing a leafy axis upon many of its otherwise usually normal cones was noticed by the writer in the arboretum of the Wisconsin Experimental Game and Fur Farm at Poynette, Columbia County, Wisconsin. The shoots are variable in length, about 1 to 7 cm., and are not brachyblasts. At the time of collecting, in November, 1942, some of the shorter of these shoots had died, but many, including all observed long ones, were still alive. All grew leaves, and all bear axillary and terminal buds.

The tree, about seven feet in height, grows upon a dry, open slope, to which place it was transplanted four or five years ago. A nearby black or bog spruce, *Picea mariana*, has developed leaves over twice the length of those grown in the original condition. Whether or not the tamarack is also exhibiting an inherent ability to respond to an unusual habitat is unknown. Specimens from this tamarack are deposited in Gray Herbarium at Harvard University and in the Herbarium of the University of Wisconsin at Madison.